

PUBLISHED SAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1858.

The Richmond Whig, of Friday last, has lengthy article on the "reconstruction of parties" in this country, in which it argues that, unless there is a reconstruction, the Black Republicans must necessarily acquire possession of the Government in 1860. The Whig thus concludes its article:

"The great paramount want of the times, is the formation of a new party in which good men and patriots all over the country. North and South, East and West, can come for a party that will sweep the corrupt factions of the country out of existence, and trated in this branch of the Government exrestore the administration of the government to firm and honest hands. In every State in the Union recruits could be had by thousands, and the people would hail the advent of such a party with shouts of joy and grati tude. It only needs for the ball to be properly and formally put in motion, and the stout hearts and arms of the patriotic masses will cheerfully become responsible for the result. Such a party, if organized in time, and under proper auspices, would inevitably sweep the platter in 1860, and prevent-as such a party only can-the installation at that time of a Black Republican President. As the Democratic party will be utterly unable to prevent the election of a Black Republican, what other hope is there for the South, what other for conservative men everywhere, but to aid in the organization of this new party? It is the only way under Heaven, in our opinion, whereby the Black Republicans may be defeated, and the government put in safe, conservative, and patriotic hands. And we do hope, that the people of all sections, and all parties, discarding the baleful counsels of selfish and corrupt politicians, will take this matter in their own hands, and strike once more, and effectually, for their own and their country's good."

The correspondent of the New York Commercial writes that it is stated that the President had written to Governor Wise, with a view to express his disapprobation of the attacks made upon him in the Washington Union. Whether that be so or not, it is well known that some days ago a friend of the President called upon the Governor, and told him that the President held him in the highest esteem, and hoped that he might rely upon his support and friendship hereafter. The answer was "why does he not call off his dogs then." The President has often Fire Insurance Company of Loudoun, shows spoken of Gov. Wise's defection with regret.

The Savannah News mentions the arrival of a vessel, the captain of which reports that, on the night of the 15th instant, on the eastern end of the Gulf of Mexico, he heard, and \$3,855. This company is well managed and saw fired, in rapid succession, six'y shots, apparently from thirty-two pounders, between two ships. Some on board supposed it was the Spanish fleet exercising the crews at the gups, but the News supposes it more likely to have been an encounter with a slaver, or suspected fillibuster.

On Thursday, the Mount Vernon Association, at Richmond, Va., received a check for \$800, from Wm. H. Brune, esq., of Baltimore, treasurer of the Norfolk and Portsmouth fund. This sum is the unexpended balance of the amount subscribed by the citizens of Louisville in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk, and Mr. Brune has disposed of it as requested by the City Councils of

The New York Herald pronounces the project of an overland railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean, whether by a northern, central, or southern route, to be "the most visionary scheme, and the most barefaced and stupendous plot for plundering the treasury, land jobbing, and stock gambling, that human ingenuity and cupidity have ever invented."

The Richmond Enquirer is requested by Mr. Charles Campbell, of Petersburg, to make his acknowledgments for the flattering manner in which his name has been mentioned in connection with the vacant Professorship of History, of William and Mary College, and to say that he declines being a candidate for that place.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, at the late session, appointed a Special Committee, with leave to sit after the adjournment, for the purpose of inquiring into the fisheries and productions of the Chesapeake Bay, and its tributaries, and to report to the next General Assembly some suitable plan for the

better regulation of the same. The Clarke Journal says:-There never was a better prospect for wheat and clover crops in this county than now. The incessant rains have soaked the ground to a great depth and flushed all the streams and springs. There is good ground to hope for Letter times in our section.

Our exchanges from every part of the country note thus far the exceedingly favorble appearance of the wheat crop. The prespects of an abundant harvest, according to general report, were never fairer than they now are. Vegetation generally is further advanced than usual.

We observe in the papers of Loudoun and Frederick counties, that the voters intend requiring of those who may be chosen Clerks of the Courts, that they shall perform the duties in person, and not by deputy mainly, and are demanding pledges of the candidates to that effect.

The University of Virginia, is free from kill river, with his throat cut. disease, not a case of fever existing at that place. The session will be resumed on the 1st of May next, the Chairman of the Faculty, Dr. Maupin, in a day or two will issue a trict-to the Southern Commercial Convencircular on the subject.

A number of cars manufactured for the Vicerov of Egypt, were shipped at Boston on to put the cars in working order on the rail- Navy Yards.

It is reported that a serious misunderstandand Prince Napoleon.

News of the Day.

To show the very age and body of the TIMES." A joint resolution will shortly be introdoced in Congress, extending the time for examining into the cases of various naval offiby the executive. None have yet been examined for want of time.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Suu says: - "Our new marshal, Col. Selden, last evening, at his residence, received information of a contemplated duel between two gentlemen, one from Virginia, E loaded un James River, and sailed from arranged for this morning, in Maryland .-Col. S instantly started with a determination to arrest the belligerent proceedings, obtained the services of his deputy, Mr. Phil- of wind, and put back and underwent extenlips, and other officers, and after nearly a whole night's reconnoisance, succeeded in placing one of the parties under security to keep the peace. The other is expected to be here this evening. One of the parties is understood to have been a nephew of Gov. Wise, and the other a brother of Col. Peter G. Washington.

The Fredericksburg Recorder remarks that even under the most liberal calculations for expense, there can be no doubt that the public printers of the United States Government receive the most unheard of and enormous profits. The Recorder quotes a tabutogether, and counsel and work together, for lar statement of the Washington States, in the public good. There is ample material regard to the cost of the public printing for for such a party, and for a successful party- a single session of Congress, which plainly indicates the great abuses which are perpependiture.

The Convention of the Methodists of that portion of the Danville district lying in the State of Virginia, for the purpose of considering the question of the transfer of the Virginia portion of said district to the Virginia Conference, was held at the Methodist Church, in Danville, on the 14th inst. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of making application to the next General Conference for the transfer from the North Carolina to the Virginia Conference. Previous to this Convention, the members of the Methodist | Norfolk; Richard Island and George Lefend Church in Danville, had voted upon the of New Jersey, seamen by yellow fever. transfer, and decided in favor of it, by a very large majority.

The Culpeper Observer says : - "Messrs. J. W. George & George S. Smith have purchased the Waverly House, in that place, and will open the next session of the Culpeper Female Institute there on the 1st of September next. The School will be under the management of the same principals and instructors, whilst Mr. Smith will have charge of the Boarding department, for which he is well qualified. With these arrangements we think this school will take a high stand among scholastic institutions.

A child of Mr. Jerod, four years of age, living on the Western Branch, in Norfolk county, was poisoned some days since by sucking the flower of the yellow jessamine. The little one died in an hour after it complained of being sick. The parents would not have known the cause of the sudden death of their child but for a playmate, who said it had been sucking the flower, which is a deadly poison.

The ninth annual report of the Mutual the amount of property now insured by that company, to be \$1,064,027.75; the amount of premium notes now in force \$73,-941.76. Assets of the company \$10,777.64. Cash paid for losses during the past year promptly pays up all losses it sustains

Benton's Thirty Years' View is said to bave already attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes! The publishers (Messrs. Appleton) are about to issue a new edition. with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Col. Benton, written within three months of his death. This will much enhance the interest of the work.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed the decision of the court below, in the case of James H. Birch against Col. Benton. The action in the lower court was for slander. and a judgment for \$5,000 was rendered against Col. Benton. From this decision he

appealed, and was successful. The National debt of Mexico figures up one hundred and twenty nine millions, without the floating debt. This would not be so heavy a load for eight millions of population to bear, if they could only establish a government that would give some security and stability, and promote the industry of the

nation. The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned finally on Thursday. A Philadelphia paper says it has been distinguished principally for its liberality. It gave away the remainder of the public works to a private company, passed nearly all the private bills which came before it and allowed everybody to go into the grog selling business.

The Orange Chronicle says: -On Tuesday night last our town was visited by a thunder storm. The clouds seemed to be filled with electricity. The house belonging to Mr. P. S. Fry, formerly used as an academy, was struck by lightning, the chimney of which was knocked down. No other damage, we believe, was done to the house.

The Warrenton Flag says : - "Rev. G. H. Norton has received a call to Columbus. Ohio, and is now on a visit to that place. We have not learned whether he will accept or not, but presume, from the apprehension express d by his congregation, that they will

retain him if it is possible for them to do so." The Danville Register says :-- The Tobacco plant beds in this vicinity are said to be set with myriads of plants, which are looking very weil. There, at present, seems to be no doubt but that there will be the greatest the religious services of the occasion never islature shall direct; provided the foregoing abundance of plants for all the raisers of the weed, and "some to spare."

The Leesburg Washingtonian says :-- "A protracted meeting is in progress in the Presbyterian Church, in this place. A se- the visitors will no doubt be provided for in ries of able and impressive sermone are be- the same way, and our comfortable botels ing delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamner, of and boarding bouses will be ready to receive

John E. Clark, a young merchant in Philadelphia, left his store on the 3d inst., with \$400 to deposit in bank. He was not seen again by any of his friends, until Thursday last, when his body was found in the Schuyl-

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, bas appointed one hundred delegates-twenty from the State at large, and ten from each Congressional dis-

Commodore Smith, chief of the bureau of navy yards and docks, bas left Washington, on a tour of inspection, intending to visit Wednesday. Workmen go out with them, the Norfolk, New York and Philadelphia

The Piedmont House, at Culpeper Court House, has been rented by Mr. A. M. Rixey. the public.

The Littles murder case has on the part of the people closed at Rochester, New York. The opening speech of the defense occupied over two hours. The counsel admitted that the prisoner Stout killed Littles, threw him off the bank into the river to conceal his cers affected by the action of the retiring guilt, said that the prisoner confessed the board, with a view to future action thereon crime, but claimed it was not premeditated murder, and that he asked the jury to find him guilty of manslaughter.

The ship Grey Eagle, from Norfolk, in Janpary last, is reported to have arrived at Rio Janeiro with loss of fore-topmast and fore and main top-gallantmasts, in lat. 18 N. The G. Hampton Roads early in January, but was only at sea about 24 hours when she was dismasted and otherwise injured in a heavy gale sive repairs.

A Methodist missionary in the Puget's Sound district, writes that his charge embraces an extent of country two hundred miles long, one hundred and fifty of which has een travelled in an ocean steamer. No country west of us; no preachers beyond us. We have 14,000 Indians, and about 7,000 whites, and one hundred church members.

The Norfolk Day-Book alleges that an gent of a Baltimore piano manufactury has disappeared from that city, and probably sailed for Europe, with some \$2,000 belonging to his employer, \$70 obtained on account another Baltimorean, and \$200 belonging to a citizen of Norfolk.

In the New York Penitentiary and city prisons, according to the last official report of the Ten Governors, there were some fifteen nundred persons of all grades. In Boston there are at the present time only ninety-six prisoners in the jail of that county-a smaller number than for several years past.

The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio, with dates to March 14th, has arrived at Philadelphia. She reports the death of Robert L. Rutter of Philadelphia, a passenger; James Connell, of

An old suit, commenced nearly twentyeight years ago by the United States, against Gen. Harrison, upon an official bond which he signed for a public officer, was recently ordered to be struck from the docket of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, in the House of Representatives have reported back the bill to provide for the election of postmasters by the people, with the recommendation that it do not pass, and i: was laid on the table. Ex-President Fillmore and bride passed

brough Rome, N. Y., Monday, on the noon rain going West. The ex-President, looked remarkably well and fresh, and his wife is suly a beautiful looking woman.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Mason presented a memorial of citizens of Jefferson County, Virginia, praying the location of a National Foundry at Shepherdstown, in that county; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Marie Ann Crispin and Jean Baptiste Disorges, have been found guilty of murder, at Montreal, Canada, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th of June.

The receipts into the Treasury of the Unted States during last week amount to nearly \$600,000. The amount on deposit is \$7,000,-000, of which \$5,000,000 is subject to draft.

About 3,000 acres of wood land were burned over in Plymouth, Kingston and Carver, Mass., early last week, involving a loss

St. Paul, Minnesota, is well supplied with banking houses. The Times, of the 31st ult., chronicles the opening of the thirteenth in that bank-favored city.

On Monday last 107 recruits, under the command of Lieuts. Fish, Conningham and Green, left the Carlisle barracks, destined

The New Orleans Delta still advocates the right of importing blacks into Louisiana from Africa, as well as from Maryland and

There is a boy preacher, only fifteen years old, preaching in the Baptist churches in New York. At his age, most boys are satis-

fied to receive instruction. Returns from all points on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for the month of March. show the revenue to have been \$4,000.

The anti-slavery resolutions of the New York Methodist Conference, passed by a vote of 51 against 35.

The connections of the Charleston and Memphis Railroads, will be interrupted for

ten days, owing to the recent heavy rains. The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is to convene in Lynchburg, Va, on the first Tuesday in May.

Lieut. H. A. Wise the son-in-law of Hon. Edward Everett, is about to sail for Germany, for the benefit of his health.

John G. Saxe, the poet, has lectured ninety-one times, and travelled 15,000 miles during the present season.

Episcopal Convention. The next annual meeting of this body for the Diocese of Virginia, will be held in Winchester, in May next, beginning on Wednesday the 19th. The Convention is composed of Clerical and Lay Delegates from every part of the Diocese, usually numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred; and fail to attract a large concourse of visitors. We are pleased to learn that preparation is made for the accommodation of the Delegates in the families of our citizens, both in and out of the Episcopal Church; many of others. It is understood that the stage and railroad fare on the different lines leading to Winchester, will be reduced in favor of the Delegates, but to what extent we have not learned .- Winchester Rep.

The Assault on Lucknow.

Dates from India to the 18th of March have reached London. Gen. Outram baving the Martinier was stormed by Sir Edward Outram cut up 500 more.

were occupied on the 14th. The Imaumbar- tled to one member in the House of Represenrab was also stormed, and the Kalserbaugh tatives in the Congress of the United States occupied, after a fierce fight, lasting all day, in which twenty-four guns were taken. Gen. Government. But, should a majority of the ing has arisen between the Emperor of France and will soon be opened for the reception of Outram crossed the bridge, and opened fire votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it on the flying enemy.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Green, rising to a question of privilege, asked permission to present a report on the part of the managers appointed by the Senate to conduct the conference with managers on the part of the House of Representatives, in relation to their disagreeing votes on the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Stuart made a point of order against the presentation of the report. The Kansas bill was now in possession of the House, and it was not competent for the Senate to receive a report on the same until the House had returned the bill to the Senate. Upon this question a protracted discussion arose, which was participated in by Messrs. ted into the Union at that time; and, if so, Green, Stuart, Biggs, Broderick, Hunter, and Seward, at the conclusion of which the Senate decided to receive the report.

Mr. Broderick baying charged during the discussion that the Kansas bill had been surreptitiously taken from the Liouse and brought into the Senate, Mr. Green, on rising to make his report, explained that he had sent for the bill for the purpose of verifying its number and of insuring accuracy in any allusion he might make to the same. Alluding to the made, with or without slavery, as said con bill reported by the Committee of Conference, stitution may prescribe. he remarked that it might not come up to the expectations of any body, but was per- for the purpose of insuring, as far as poshaps the best that could be had under the sible, that the election authorized by this circumstances. It had been conceived in a act may be fair and free, the Governor, spirit of mutual concession and compromise United States District Attorney, and Secbetween the two Houses, without involving a retary of the Territory of Kansas, and the sacrifice of principle on the part of either.

The bill was then read, after which Mr. Seward, on the part of the minority of the committee, briefly stated his objections to the presentatives, are hereby constituted a Board on the demonstration : measure, which were, in the first place, that it practically involved a re-submission of the Lecompton Constitution, which had already been rejected by the people of Kinsas; sec- Any three of them shall constitute a board, ondly, that the proposition contained in the and the board shall have power and auamended ordinance was unfair, inasmuch as thority to designate and establish precincts it offered at once a bribe and a threat to the for voting, or to adopt those already estabpeople; and, thirdly, it was evasive in its lished; to cause polls to be opened at such

The bill was then made a special order for Monday.

lish reported a new Kansas bill, agreed upon three discreet and respectable persons, any by the Committees of Conference of the two two of whom shall be competent to act; to

Houses, as follows:--Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of delegates, es at each of the places of voting, for the assembled at Lecompton on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State govern- iff, and their deputies, appoint, at their disment, which constitution is republican; and cretion, and in such instances as they may whereas, at the same time and place, said choose, other fit persons for the same Convention did adopt an ordinance, which purpose. The election bereby authorized said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when shall continue one day only, and shall not be admitted as a State, will have an undoubted continued later than sundown on that day, right to tax the lands within her limits be- The said board shall appoint the day for longing to the United States, and proposes to holding said election, and said Governor relinquish said asserted right if certain con- shall announce the same by proclamation, ditions set forth in said ordinance be accep and the day shall be as early a one as is conted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said consti- of said Territory, subject to the provisions of tution and ordinance have been presented to this act. The said board shall have full pow-Congress by order of said Convention and er to prescribe the time, manner, and place admission of said Territory into the Union of said election, and to direct the time and thereon as a State requested; and whereas manner of the returns thereof, which returns said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, shall be made to the said board, whose duty and it is desirable to ascertain whether the lit small be to announce the result by proclapeople of Kansas concur in the changes in mation, and the said Governor shall certify said ordinance hereafter stated, and desire the same to the President of the United States admission into the Union as a State, as herein | without delay. proposed: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of inhabitants of said Territory over the age of America in Congress assembled. That the twenty-one years, who possess the qualifica-State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted tions which were required by the laws of into the Union on an equal footing with the said Territory for a legal voter at the last original States in all respects whatever, but general election for the members of the Terupon this fundamental condition precedent, ritorial legislature, and none others, shall be namely: That the question of admission with allowed to vote; and this shall be the only the following proposition, in lieu of the ordi- qualification required to entitle the citizens a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented if any person not so qualified shall vote or Her voice applauds the destroyer of the Conto by them, or a majority of the voters vo- offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more stitution wherever he goes. This very month, tracted the attention of the old black women ting at an election to be held for that pur- than once at said election, or shall make or at the opening of the Boulevard de Sebasto-

he same are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, bard labor for not less than six months and

First. That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections, missioners, and all persons appointed by them or any part therof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be gran- an oath to perform faithfully the duties of ted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the sup- charges and penalties as are provided in like port of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriation shall receive for their services the same ted and applied in such manner as the compensation as is given for like services un-Legislature of said State may prescribe for | der the Territorial laws. the purpose aforesaid, but for no other pur-

be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the publie buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction

of the Legislature thereof. Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature may direct; provided that no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may bereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to

said State. Fifth. That five per centum of the nett proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State burne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wilson, ing. into the Union, after deducting all the expen- and Wood--108. ses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legpropositions herein offered, are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in co case shall non resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth. And that said State shail never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "Proposition accepted," or Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition acceptturned the enemy's line of works at Lucknow, ed" the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, Lugard on the 9th. On the 11th, two regis shall announce the same by proclamation, ments stormed the Beyum's palace. The and thereafter, and without any further pro-British loss was less than 100 in killed and ceedings on the part of Congress, the admiswounded, whilst the loss of the rebels was sim of the State of Kansas into the Union, 500. On the opposite side of the river, Gen. upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be complete The buildings in advance of the Palace and absolute, and said State shall be entiuntil the next census be taken by the Federal

Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose, whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admishall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State, as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution, thus fairly and legally

presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Reof Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of elecrequire the sheriffs of the several counties. by themselves or deputies, to attend the judgpurpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said shersistent with due notice thereof to the people

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That in the election hereby authorized, all white male the right of suffrage in said election; and cause to be made any false, fictitious, or That the following propositions be and fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person competent court of jurisdiction, be kept at

not more than three years. SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That the members of the afor-aid Board of Comto earry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take their respective offices, and on failure thereof they shall be liable and sulfect to the same

cases under the Territorial laws. Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceding sec-

A motion to postpone the bill until the second Monday in May was carried in the Third, That ten entire sections of land, to form of an amendment, by yeas 108, nays 105, as follows :

YEAS - Messrs. Abbott, Andrews. Bennett. Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bonham, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Coltax, Comins, Co Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Mary land. Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dur fee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall Massachu-etts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Law-rence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kenneky, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris Pennsylvania Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pot ter. Pottle, Purviance, Quitman, Ricaud, Ritchie Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Sher nan of Ohio. Sherman of New York, Shorter, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Tappan, Thaver, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Wash-

Nava-Messrs Adrain, Ahl. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie. lark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb. John Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning. of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garriell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jack son, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, . Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Nib ack, Peodleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Ready. Reagan. Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Steven-New York, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White,

) EFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOL-ERS.-We have just received a large astment of the above articles, of the most approved construction. Our Refrigerators, we believe, are not surpassed by any others, and we invite the especial attention of all who desire a Just now receiving-

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Washington, ap 19-eonw

The Orsini and Pierri Demonstration. The demonstration of the French, Germans, Italians and others, foreigners resident in New York, to the memory of Orsini and Pierri, took place on Thursday night .--About 2,500 people participated in the celebration, and some 15,000 witnessed the spectacle of the line of march. Innumerable flags and banners were displayed by those in the procession, and hundreds of torches illuminated the way. A blood-red flag displayed upon its folds "Liberte, Egalite, Fra-ternite." The catafalque was mounted high upon what was said to be a large brewer's wagon. At the top was an urn, shrouded in crape, and the four corners of the platform were profusely decorated with black feathers. It was drawn by eight black horses. The great body of the procession was composed of young men and boys. In the City Hall Park, there was a large gathering, who, after the arrival of the procession at 10 o'clock, listened to brief speeches from John Allen, Prof. Mazzi and others in several different languages, breathing most ultra sentiments. An address and resolutions were adopted, declaring that the throne of France was occapied by a despot whose tyranny extended over Italy as well as France, and who surpassed Nero and Caligula in the enormity of his crimes. The attempt of Pierri and Orsini Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, was seconded by all republicans in whom the

the second secon

the objects of their deepest sympathy. The Courier has the following comments

spirit of freedom was not dead. Tyranny

was on the breast of a volcano, and its down

fall was written on the scroll of inevitable

destiny. All the "martyrs of liberty" who

preceded or imitated Orsini and Pierri were

" The Red Republicans last night glorified assassination, and vented their rage usque ad contagious. Thus it is with all the forms nauscam upon its intended object Louis Na. lending. Only a few cool and wary me poleon. They all tore passion to tatters in are proof against it, and they are reprosendenouncing him as an atrocious, detestable, in times of credit prosperity. But the comaccursed, and intolerable despot. The im- munity needs to learn a lesson of thempudence of these fellows is astonishing .- | to be selfish, and hard, and extortionate be Grant that the French Emperor is a despot -and certainly we have no desire to contra- turesome style of credit given, may notes dict it-what then? Does it justify his as- magnanimous at the time, and be applaed. sassination? The very admission that there but it tempts the borrower into a ruine In the House of Representatives, Mr. Eng- tion at each of the several places of voting is no way of reaching him but by prowling course, and prepares the way for reverse murder, tells with ten-told greater effect and bitter disappointment. The credit seupon his accusers than upon him; it is proof | tem now and then helps a poor young man; conclusive that he is the very man who, of make a fortune, but how many does it lar all others in France, can least be spared .- on into pitfalls and over precipies! A di Assassination is invoked, because revolution is impossible; and revolution is impossible, freely. because the fiery republicans of 1848 are now, in 1858, willing to be slaves. We are sorry for it, but we have no reproaches to waste against Louis Napoleon.

He is what he is by popular consent. Three

distinct times have the French people declar- day next, has made another confession differ

ed their choice for him, and each time with a greater approach to unanimity. For President of four years, he received a majority of over three millions; for President of ten Griffin when he left Alexandria, but that years, he received a majority of over six | had no idea of murdering him until then millions; and for Emperor for life, he receiv- the fatal deed was committed. That h ed a majority of over seven millions-and all this when the suffrage was universal .-It France has lost her liberty, it is only be- had nothing to do with it-they were n cause she has taken an active and eager interest in riveting her own fetters. It was once the pride of France that her miseries around the premises for the purpose of were forced upon her by external causes. To the advice and proclamation of the of getting in, and that seeing an axe Duke of Brunswick, were traced the ma-sa- wood pile he thought he could only g ere of the Abbaye and the terrorism of '93; fine money by murdering him; that to the invasion of the allied armies, the knocked at Griffin's store door, and abandonment by the country of her great swer to the inquiry of G. as to who he was Emperor and the profitless restoration of the replied that he was a free man of color Bourbons. But it is only too plain that his way to Fredericksburg, and that hew every blow now aimed against her freedom | ed to buy \$12 or \$15 worth of goods. and honor has been levelled by her own fin opened the door and admitted him, who hand. It was her sword which cut the cord upon he purchased some \$12 worth. That that bound the nation to the tribunal and Griffin was tving up the last article, he dre the press. It was her suffrage that handed the axe from under his coat, its place of over her liberties to be disposed of as his cealment, and struck him a number of bi pol, we read of him: "The moment the Em- the store door. That the two white o peror appeared, holding with a light hand were also attracted by the noise-they call the beautiful but fiery charger on which he shall, upon conviction thereof before any rode, keeping his paces as slow as possible, and thus presenting bimself alone in advance of all guard or escort, an immense shout broke forth, and hailed him as he advanced from the Place du Chatelet, and did | was, starting at every noise along the not cease till be reached the railway station." Thus it is that a despotism more absolute than that of Louis XIV, is in successful that we do not think any great degree operation without a protest, without a men- credence can be placed in any statement acc, without hardly a complaint. The nation has created, on the ruins of the old instatutions, a mechanism of absolute government under which it has itself been crushed. and a child might now almost wield the powers which have silenced the voice and paralyz d the energy of the gayest, most martial, and most turbulent race in Europe. Now grant that Louis Napoleon has done

ill that these Red Republicans impute to him, yet the batted due the tyrant is here. in America, absolutely lost in the scorn and disdain of the people that d liberately created, and contentedly submits to, this tyran-This voluntary self enslavement of one of the formost nations of modern civilization, is the most dreadful spectacle this century's sun shines upon. Ancient times alone can match it. In the forests of ancient Germany, the barbarian, when all other stakes were lost, gambled bimself away into life bondage. All the way down through the dark ages, glimmers the tearful legend of the man who, to gratify an unballowed purpose, deliberately and formally sold himself to the devil. But it has been reserved for the pingteenth century of the Christian era to see a proud, brave, intelligent nation of thirty-six millions of human souls delibe rately abdicate their own freedom, and crouch in speechless servility at the foot of the very despot they have created. It is reserved for this century to behold a city, the first of all the world in learning and polish, turning itself into a tomb of living men, and graving lars. its walls with the sentiment of the sepulchre of Sardanapaius twenty-five hundred years ago, "Eat, drink, and lust; the rest is noth-The French people have chosen their let them abide it. And while they do acide it, let the whole world learn to abide the ruler who is but the exponent and resolvent of their necessities. There can be no thirty-six millions. In March, deliverance for France, but self-deliverance; Craig and looking with no such hellish instrumentality as that glorified by the red-mouthed fanatics of last evening, but through the year, including the three moutas moral discipline that comes from suffering, to the revulsion, our imports at this and by the resistless strength of eternal truth, self recognized, and self applied."

The Prospects in Loudoun.

The prospect of the growing wheat crop in Loudoup is of the most cheering and encournging character. It is delightful to visit any part of the county and view the beautiful green, healthy and vigorous appearance revival of business, increase of tradwhich the wheat and grass fields and the restoration of commercial activitymendows present, which have been so greaton Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of ly benefitted by the recent abundant rains. The prosperity of the tarmer gives joy and Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wor'endyke, gladness to all, as it is upon the proceeds of Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and bis crop we all depend for the necessaries of life. Trade, commerce, and every vocation Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampsh feels the loss of a crop, and all are bright. One eighth of the entire appropriation ened up and exhi arated by an abundant State is secured for this improvement yield from mother earth. The farmer is \$300,000 When that road arrives the main wheel in the machinery of society, who can calculate its benefits? and when cramped by misfortunes and fail- there be a more favored spot than ures in the yields of his lands and labors, Rich in soil, scenery, climate, springthe whole frame-work of society—all the water courses, invigorated by mountain ramifications of trade and commerce, feel its now to be placed within a few hours blighting effects. At this time of monetary tion with the sea-board and the mighty stringency, all replice at the prospects of a commercial and political, State and en up all departments of business. - Lecabury | Mail! thou highly favored County of Class

Reckiess Lending and Endorsing. John Grigg, the retired millionaire, book. publisher, and book-seller, sends us the for lowing paragraph from the pen of a coten. porary:-N. Y. Merchants' Journal. A great many cautions are given to if

public which are sure not to be heeded. such times as these we are all ready to de liver lectures on the folly of attempting live by the wits; on the madness of doing a large business on mere credit, and a verier of similar points; and in these lectures w give just that counsel which is unwelcomwhen it is needed. But if we say be careful in fature, when you trust, to whom you give credit on goods, and to whom you lend you money on your endorsement, we may perhap reach many minds with an acceptable plays of advice. Foolish borrowing must be main ly prevented by the refusal to lend careless; Men must be put to sober work and econmy, chiefly by necessity. Precept will do her little. When a man finds that he cann. berrow easily, he will turn his attention : earning. In the eagerness to do business, we are

tempted to send off large amounts of proper

ty in a very unsafe way. We enjoy the ex-

citement of large sales, even if we have only promises for our pay. We are inclined ook on the favorable side, and to expect the buyers will be as good as their word. W. deem it enterprising and bold-spirited ; send off the goods and hope for the best, bu in this business we go quite too far. W. stimulate each other to excessive trusting and the consequence is, that a vast amount property is scattered abroad and consumer without ever being paid for. The endorse ment ballucination proceeds in a some what similar way. The love of making dashing movement extends to the helping others by signing for them. The fever to abstain from ine sutious lending. A see structive kindness is that which lends to

Another Confession of Jesse Crockett. This free negro who was convicted of the murder of Wm Griffin, and sentenced by the Circuit Court of Stafford to be hung on F

ing somewhat from that turnished to be counsel on the day after sentence. Crockett now says that he designed to a rived at Aquia late in the evening-that two white men whom he before imp unoccupied house some distance off a ing the night. Crockett says he ing an entrance but that he found no

esulting in his death. A good deal of noise was made, which a belonging to Griffin, and she came in-

over, saw what was done, helped thems to some articles in the store, that he Cro gave them a small sum of money, and party stated for Fredericksburg. the white men were more terrified !

This is the substance of Crockett's sion, but the negro has so changed the st he has made, or that he may yet make Fredericksburg Herald.

Arrears of Taxes.

An alarming increase in the arrestigof sheriffs has been developed in the reof the finance committee to the late Ly ture, and the Richmond papers appeal at ly to the voters and tax payers of the to elect more competent and responsible to this office.

"These arrears, including two yes" says the committee of finance, "were, tober 1st, 1853, \$48,140. In only one they nearly doubled, and were on Oct 1st, 1854, \$95,800; and, again, \$147,15 the 1st October, 1855, thus increasing a rate of a little less than \$50,000 pe num. This remarkable fact can scarce due to a difficulty of collection, for these years have been a period of unusual pr perity."

The delinquent list has also alarm? increased "from \$20,700 in 1852-3, to 3 430 in 1853-4, and \$34,300 in 1854-5, to the rates of taxation have been the same all these years. This increase is not und on the capitation tax, but still more on

revenue tax. From the report of the finance communication made to the House of Delegates in Febru 1858, it appears that the uncollected resiof revenue on the 1st of October, 1857, st three hundred and nineteen thousand i

Progress of Trade. The custom House returns show remains

ble evidence of the power of our perf retrench and recuperate. In the las months at this port the reduction in portations amounts to the enormoutook nine and a half-millions le eign goods, than we did in March. In the first six months of the prewere four and a half millions in exce those of the previous year; now our for the nine months ending 31-t of are actually thirty-two millions in arro last year. All this indicates a treme amount of contraction and retrete spreading throughout the country; must lead, before we expect it, to a beget storms .- N. Y. Mer. Jour

A. L. & H. R. R .-- Prospects of Clari We must congratulate our friends st low-citizens generally, on the prospeof Maryland, the District and - Clarke Journal.